The Times-Dispatch,

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

New York for Parker.

Tammany lost its fight in the New York Democratic convention and New York's delegation will go to the National Convention instructed for Judge Alton R Parker.

Tammany's opposition to instruction does not mean that that organization is opposed to Parker. On the contrary we have the best information that Parker Is Tammany's choice. It was opposed to instructing the delegates because that action of the convention recognized David B. Hill as the leader of the party in New York, and Murphy was not willing that Hill should have that prestige, Tammany's opposition, therefore, was a fight on Hill and not on Parker.

But party regularity is Tammany's creed, and Tammany will readily fall into line and give Parker its cordial support.

The action of the New York Democracy gives assurance that, as far as anything in politics can be certain, Judge Parker will be the nominee of the National Convention, and that a sound Democratic platform will be promulgated. It is a happy omen and inspires every Democrat with hope,

A Scrap of Political History.

It was mentioned in our Associated Press dispatches of Sunday that Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, had made a manly withdrawal and apology to Judge for having publicly stated that Cleveland lost New York in 1888 and that Hill carried that State in the same elec tion "by a nefarious campaign carried on for Hill by Judge Parker." 'In point of fact, Judge Parker was elected in 1886 by unanimous vote, and took no part what ever in the campaign of 1888

The exact language of the charge which Mr. Dickinson originally brought against Judge Parker is contained in the following

President, and David Bennett Hill was on the same ticket for Governor of New York.

"Cleveland lost New York and also the presidency. At that same election Hill carried New York. Then Hill went to the next Democratic national convention and said; 'I am the only man who can carry New York,' But Hill was not nominated for President in-4802.

for President in 1892.

"Cleveland was. Cleveland carried New York and was elected that year. You see my point? Well, my Democratic friends in Michigan come and ask me who Judge Parker is. I say to them: 'You don't know Judge Parker? Why, when Cleveland lost New York in 1888, and Hill do you know know kudger Parker? Isn't that ried on for Hill by Judge Parker. Now was done by the nefarious campaign carcarried that State at the same election, it enough?"

Taking this as a triangle of the property of the party of the same election, it enough?"

Taking this as a text, the Louisville Courier-Journal makes an interesting gives what it declares to be the reason for Hill's triumph and Cleveland's defeat in New York in 1888. At that time Calvin S. Brice was chairman of the Executive Committee of the national campaign. and Herman Oelrichs was the head of the Executive Committee of the State of New York, "Early in October," proceeds the Courier-Journal, "Mr. Oelrichs came to an agreement with the chiefs of the

an agreement with the chiefs of the State Brewers' Association. This association had an enrolled vote of 25,000. On the single issue of their own business interest they were disposed to vote for Hill. It was finally arranged and agreed that they should, and, as a matter of fact, they did, electing him Governor.

"Now, Mr. Oelrichs, 'said the Brewers' Association, 'we want a veto at Washington as well as at Albany—these votes are for Cleveland as well as Hill.' Here Mr. Bryce, of the National Committee, came in. 'What do you want for them?' said Mr. Bryce. 'We want,' they replied that Mr. Cleveland shall write a letter in support of Governor Hill.' Suppose he won't write it?' said Bryce. 'Then,' they continued, 'If he won't, we will be satisfied if he comes over to New York and appears at a public meeting with Governor Hill.'

"Mr, Bryce at once repaired to Washbarton Mr Cleveland refused to accent

Mr. Bryce at once repaired to Wash ington. Mr. Cleveland refused to accept either proposition. Mr. Bryce reminded thm that he had written such a letter in favor of Colonel Fellows when Colonel in favor of Colonel Fellows when Colonel Fellows was a candidate for State's attorney. Yes,' said Mr. Cleveland, 'I did, and I was a fool for doing it, and I won't do it again.' Mr. Bryce still insisted. 'Mr. President,' said he, 'Governor Hill is as much a Democratic nominee as you are yoursel,' To which Mr. Cleveland replied with some heat: 'I don't care a damn if he is—each tub must stand on its own bottom.'"

bottom. The Courier-Journal further declares that Mr. Cleveland's action in this crisis was due, not to his independence, but to his confidence that he would carry New afford to snap his fingers at the party organization in that State, at the Brewers' Association and all the rest of them. Be that as it may, Editor Watterson has made an interesting contribution to political literature, and the statement is made so positively that it is to be presumed

But that is all a matter of history. The only question of present political concern involved in the whole matter was a charge that Judge Parker was involved. But as it has been shown that this was not true; that in that campaign he was an honored judge on the bench, and as Mr. Dickinson has withdrawn the charge and made a gentlemanly apology, the incider!, so far as Judge Parker is concerned, is sloved, and the Judge comes out with flying colors.

Judge Mann's Announcement.

Judge Munn's announcement of his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination is very simple and innocent, and is nothing like so dangerous a document as come Democrats seemed to fear it would

He declares that he is in favor of good roads and good schools and good government, and as to his position on the liquor question, he says that he has been, and is now, in favor of the passage and enforcement of laws which will so regulate the liquor traffic as best to conserve the moral and material interests of the people. But he believes that these laws should only be enacted when demanded by a strong public sentiment, which will secure their enforcement.

We believe that the great majority of Democrats in Virginia to-day concur entirely in that view. There is a strong sentiment in Virginia in opposition to the lquor traffic and most people are in favor of making and enforcing such rules and regulations of law as will reduce the evils of it to the minimum.

Judge Mann pledges himself in advance to submit his claims to the party and to continue to give it his best support, whether or not he is nominated.

This emphasizes the position taken from the first by The Times-Dispatch that Judge Mann Is a Democrat; that he is eligible to seek party honors; and that he is to be treated as a member of the Democratic party in good standing and not as a member of the prohibition party of any other party. Whether or not it would be good politics to nominate him, is a question which each and every Democrat must determine for blinself.

Death of Mr. Taylor.

In the death of William Taylor, Esq., Richmond not only loses its oldest citizen, but one who had been actively identified with her business interests for a long while. He was an uncommonly striking figure upon the streets, having been an excellent type of a robust oldtime gentleman-tall, straight and stately, and with much dignity of bearing. He had reached the great age of ninety-four years, and from young manhood until a date not far past, he had been engaged in commercial life here or in farming in Henrico. He had served, too, in the city upon the old bench of magistrates, and in Henrico as a member of the House of Delegates and as treasurer of the county. He was a man of much decision of character, and was independent in thought and action, though kindly and generous. Throughout his long life he was noted for his honesty and for his fidelity to his friends. He had a large family. Among his children are the coroner of the city and the Mayor; also Fire Commissioner Charles F. Taylor, The sympathy of the whole community goes out to Mayor Richard M. Taylor and other members of the family in their bereavement.

Separating the Races.

The statement issued by the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, outlining the manner in which the law authorizing that company to separate the races on street cars, shows that the company proposes to be fair; that it will make no injust discrimination between the blacks and whites, but will discreetly and politely assign members of each race their respective sents in order to prevent unnecessary mixing. We are gratified to know, also, that the representative negroes of Richmond have signified their willingness and determination to aid the conductors in carrying out the regulation without friction, and if so, there will be no sort of trouble or inconvestence; but the rules will operate in the sible clashes. It will all depend, as we have said before, upon the conduct of the colored persons who ride on the cars. The law is not intended to degrade the blacks, and should not be so construed by the blacks themselves. It has been ascertained, after a long experience, that in a community where there are large numbers of negroes, it is in the interest of peace and order and good feeling between the races that there shall be absolute separation, so far as the question is nvolved in the social relations of life, We must have separate hotels and separate churches and separate schools. The sensible people of both races recognize that these three institutions must be entirely separate, and that the line must be sharply drawn. Sensible colored men would not have it different if they could. This condition is not confined to the South. Separation is as necessary in any other section of the country, where there are large numbers of colored people. In most sections of the North and West the whites do not understand, because the negroes are so few, that they do not constitute a class to be reckoned with. But in Northern or Western sections, where the negro population is large, separation is quite as desirable and necessary as in

the South. For example, the following Associated Press dispatch was sent out on April

14th from Kansas City, Kansas: "The race feeling caused by the killing of Roy Martin, a high school freshman, by a negro named Gregory, is growing in intensity. To-day six negroes who accompanied Gregory to the jall, armed with rifles, were arrested, charged with inciting a riot, which in Kansas is a felony.

"The white pupils to-day asserted posttively that negroes would never again pe permitted to enter the high school. Martin's friends will, it is said, make determined effort on Monday to keep all negroes from entering the building." It will not do to mix the races in social intercourse, no matter what section is

that Mr. Watterson is quite sure of his involved, and as the negro population of the North grows; the Northern pec-South's point of view. There must be separate hotels and separate churches and separate schools, and it has also been found expedient and good policy even to separate the races as far as possible on public conveyances. The colored perple of Richmond, we repeat, do not wish to have the rule changed as to these three institutions, and they will find out for themselves by and by that separation on the street cars is also desirable and in the interest of racial peace. There may be some friction in establishing the rule, but when all shall have become accustomed to it, it will be found to be a good rule in theory and in practice.

Manners at Home.

"You all look very smart," said a neighbor, who had dropped into a friend's house one evening for an after-dimer call. "Do you expect company?" The hostess of the house and her two daughters both wore light demi-toilets, and the men were in evening dress, says the New York Tibune. York Tribune, "It's all Robert's doing," laughed the

"It's all Robert's doing," laughed the mother. "We are trying to live up to him. When he came home from Oxfo,d he came over to dinner in regulation eyening clothes. 'Going out, Bob?' asked his sister. 'No,' he answered. 'Why do you ask?' 'Because you are so dressed up,' said the other girl. 'I hope,' said Robert, 'that it is in me to show as much respect to my mother and sisters as I would show to any other woman.' The girl looked conscious. One was in a shirt-walst and short skirt, and the other was in a rather shabby ten town. It doesn't signify, as we are all alone,' she had said to me at few moments before when I suggested a change. I did not say anything, to me a few moments before when I suggested a change. I did not say anything, but the next evening I took a little pains with my toflet, and was pleased to see that both of my daughters had donned pretty house gowns. The other boys scoffed at first, but the youngest, who rather liked to be up to date, boddly followed his brother's lead, and Jim after a while gave in. 'Of course, I could not be the only one,' he explained, And, do you know,' continued the mother, 'that it has made a great difference in other things. The family are more conventional and entertaining—they have better manners and are more considerate; and, as ners and are more considerate; and, as for me. I feel it behooves me to take more pains with the dinner when the family seems to consider it a function. After all, there is a great moral power in clothes." she concluded.

The good woman was mistaken. It was not the "power of clothes at all." It was the power of chivalry, which the son, Robert, so beautifully exhibited, His clothes were merely the expression of his chivalry. He was a gentleman at heart and he was as much of a gentleman at home as in company, If he had been poor, his conduct would have been the same. He would not have put on "regulation evening clothes," but he would still have shown his respect for his mother and sisters.

Pity that all of us do not imitate this young man's example, If all of us were as polite and considerate at home as we are when we go visiting, home life would be more attractive, and more ennobling, The man who goes to the table without cuffs and collars, with his hair rumpled and his nails none too clean, who helps himself to the best and who is none too polite in serving other members of the family, who either has nothing to say, or speaks crossly or ungraciously, cannot expect his wife to look genteel and wear a smile and speak gently, and he may reasonably expect that the children will imitate his slovenliness or his cheorlishness.

That is an interesting rallroad rumor which comes from Norfolk, . It is said that the Wabash system owned by George J. Gould, has acquired the Norfolk and Southern road, which runs from Norfolk to Elizabeth City and Edenton. N. C., and also to Cape Henry, Va. It is said that this means that the Wabash system will use the Tidewater railway from West Virginia and make its deep water terminus at Norfolk. If this is done, It will be a great gain for Norfolk and for the whole of Tidewater Virginia, We congratulate our friends of Norfolk upon the bright prospert.

When the late Admiral Makaroff was in this country on a visit, he made a trip down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans, and later he said the biggest things Americans could boast of were that river and Cramp ship-yards,

It may not be out of place to remind voters every now and then that poll taxes must be paid six months before election day, or there will be no voting, and this applies to presidential elec-

It isn't safe to be a prophet this year, but we will venture to say that spring has at last put in its actual appearance.

The United States senatorship can take a short rest now. The governorship question has the right of way.

The inventor of the Waterbury watch is dead, but the originator of the Waterbury joke still lives, in retirement.

Lieutenant-Governor Willard and Judge Mann will have plenty of company by and by.

That nomination looks now as if it will reach Judge Parker with something like

Norfolk could not very well keep out of that Wabash deal, if she tried to.

Anyhow there will probably be no more

Sometimes, but not always, the race is o the first starter.

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J. G. CORLEY, Mgr. We issue votes in the library

\$\$ Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

. \$66666666666666666666666 eral Miles at the Iroquois Club banquet in Chicago indicates that he is not available for Prohibition nomination for Presi-

Birmingham Age-Herald: The Mormon have renounced polygamy in much the same manner that the Russians have left

Montgomery Advertiser: It is about time for the fish to commence hiting and the rporters ought not to bothe Mr. Cleveland about polities. He will be in better business for a time.

Houston Chronicle: Robert S. Harrison a colored citizen of Austin, who made a plea before the Committee on Peusions in Washington, made a mistake in going to Congress. He should have gone to the White House, where, if he hadn't succeeded in getting an executive order independent of Congress, he might expense have got an invitation to dinner.

Chattanooga Times: The Kansas Populists made no nominations, but adjourned in hope of future possibilities for fusion, It is intimated that the Populist leaders It is intimated that the Popular hartishink something may happien to their advantage at St. Louis in case the harmony project earries, and every indication now points to that result. In other words, they think somebody is going to bolt besides Pettigrew.

Personal and General. Professor James H. Dillard has been named as president of the Louisiana Industrial Institute, at Ruston, La.

Anatole LeRoy Beaulieu, the econo mist and publicist, has left Paris for the United States. He will deliver a serie of lectures at Harvard.

Fanny Y. Cory, the well-known artist and illustrator, of New York, was married in Helena, Mont., on April 13, to a Montanu, ranchman.

James Soligman, the well-known New York banker, ociobrated bis eightleth birthday on Thursday last. Mr. Selig-man received telegram and cable des-patches from all over the world.

Joseph Courad has been granted a pension of \$1,500 by the Society of British Authors. The reason is the authors inaptunde for business affairs and the desire of his friends to insure him liberty to continue his work free from the danger of financial adversity.

Items of General Interest,

Artificial eyes were first used by the Egyptians long before the Christian era. Mummics have been found with artificial optics. They were fashloned of gold, silver, copper or lyory.

Taxes are paid on 25,000 dogs in Berlin, In addition to these there are 2,163 watch dogs, 221 belonging to blind and deaf peo-ple, 2,651 used for drawing small carts and 118 belonging to the kaiser.

Four person died and several were made critically ill as a consequence of eating food supplied by a cookery school atached to the Grand Duchess Alice Institute for Women at Darmstadt. The shipping trade in France was ac-

tive in 1993, compared with the previous year, the entries having risen from 18.367, 622 tons to 10.351,723 tons, and the clear-ances from 13.734,432 tons to 14.320,113 tons. Mr. Chamberlain is said to be a remarkably proficient political stage manager, appreciating and knowing the value of a dramatic entrance quite as well as Sir Henry Irving or Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

NEW YORK INSTRUCTS

(Continued From First Page.)

and this committee will organize nex weik with M. Z. Haven, of Syracuse, it

Confusion at Opening.

The convention was called to order in Harmanus Bleecher Hall this aftermoon, Great confusion resulted from orders which had been given to keep the doors closed until the list moment. The result was that when the doors were opened at three minutes the two o'clock the crowd berst in with a yell and a rush, in three minutes the top gallery was filled with a stamping and shouting mass of men and boys. In the galleries were a number of Hearst banners and a running fire of shouts and comments was maintained by the gallery crowd.

The crush before the doors and in the hall was tremendous. The alsies were filled with a scrambling crowd, demanding seats at the ratio of about three persons to one seat. The police were all but helpless, Hats were smashed, clothing torn, faces scratched and feet trampled in the rush.

Order was finally secured and former State Senator George Raines, of Monroe county, was introduced as chairman, and he delivered a speech to the convention. He discussed national issues and referred to the leadership of New York Democracy. Without mentioning his candidate by name, he referred to Judge Parker as "One whose Democracy has never been questioned."

After the roll call the matter of com-

After the roll call the matter of contested seats was referred to a committee, and recess was taken until evening.

When the doors of the convention opened at 6:45 to-night there was a rush that swept before it the ushers, door tenders and police. The word had gone forth that there will be a fight on the floor of the convention, and within a few minutes, the balcony, gallery and stage were jammed. The police ejected hundreds of persons who had pre-empted the dele-

jammed. The police ejected luminus of persons who had pre-empted the delegates seats, and it was not until most 9 o'clock when the convention was called to order. Senator McCurren presented the report of the Committee on platform.

The Platform.

The platform adopted, is as follows: The Democrats of New York, in re-newing their pledge of fidelity to the essential principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as dropeatedly renunciate in our national and State platforms. in our national and State platforms, make these further declarations upon the national issues of the hour, reserving an expression upon State issues until the fall convention, when State candidates are to be nominated.

1. This is a government of laws, not of men; one law for president, orbitals and reconstruction.

nets and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachment upon the executive or judicial department. ecutive or judicial department.

2. We must keep inviolate; the pledges of our treaties; we must renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and of peace, which the spirit of military domination tends inevitably to weaken and destroy.

3. Unsteady national policies and a testices spirit of adventure engender alarms that check our commer-

a rertiess spirit of adventure engender claims that check our commercial growth; let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that, our people may again in tranquility enjoy the gains of their toil.

4. Corporations chartered by the State must be subject to just regulation by the State in the interest of the people, taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stiffle healthy industrial competition.

7. Reasonable revision of the tariff:

The Democracy of New York favor the nomination for President of the United States of that distinguished Democrat and eminent jurist of our own State-Alton Brooks Parker-and the delegates selected by the conven-

approaching national convention.

That the said delegates are hereby further instructed to act and vote as a unit in all matters pertaining to said convention, in accordance with the will of the majority of the said delegates, and the said delegates are further authorized to fill any vacan-

When Judge Parker's name was men-

Grady Opposed Adoption

"discharged the duties of his high office with such unvarying dignity, shining ability and scrupulous fidelity, that
if his term were to expire this year, he
would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed
himself by the concurring votes of all
his fellow-citizens."

"On behalf of the minority of the
Committee on Resolutions," continued
Senator Grady, "I present this supplement to the resolutions of instructions;
there being no opposition on the part of

Confusion at Opening.

A check upon extravagance in public expenditures, that the burden of the people's taxes may be light-

oned.

7. Reasonable revision of the tariff; needless duties upon imported raw meats weigh heavily upon the manufacturer, and are a menace to the American wage earner, and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from the foreign markets.

8. The maintenance of State rights and home rule; no centralization.

9. Honesty in the public servica, vigilance in the prevention of fraud, firmness in the punishmet of guilty when detected.

10. The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression.

The Democracy of New York favor

and support such nomination at the

cles which may arise from any cause in said delegation, in case of the ab-sense of both the delegate and alter-When Judge Parker's name was mentioned in the platform the audience rose to the occasion, with the exception of the Tammany delegates and cheered lovdly, but not for long. Mr. McCarren moved the adoption of the platform, and Sciator Grady offered a minority amendment providing that "The delegation here elected is left free to take such action at St. Louis as a majority therefor may consider most likely to insure the success of the candidates selected by the national convention."

Grady Opposed Adoption

This was followed by a commendation of Judge Parker as having been elected by a majority of 60,000, and as having "discharged the duties of his high of-

You Probably Have the White Scab

You Probably Have the White Scab of Dandruff on it.

If your coat or shoulders have a white dust upon it, the chances are that it is from dandruff. The only way to permanently cure dandruff is to remove the cause, which is a germ. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. Every tollet tabla should have such a hair-dressing that contains also the destroyer of the dandruff and hair falling germ. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome. Remember that something claimed to be l'ust as good." will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special Agents. Co., Special Agents

TRIES MIGHTILY TO

MURDER HIMSELF

tore away the threads in the wound and inserting his forefinger into the ragged hole, he worked again at the veins and sought to reach an artery. He unconsciously uttered a groan and made a convulsive movement, which attracted the physician's nurses and the guard, and on throwing back the coverlets, the at-tendants saw with horror that Neider-meyer had torn away the bandages and reopened the wounds.

Begged to Die.

closely guarded.
"Second, that I cannot cheat the scaffold.
"Third, that they cannot say they ex-

ecuted me and made me pay for a crime.

"Fourth, to have another mystery for

CURLEY



CANAOT CUT YOURSELF

JUSTICE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
JOSEFII JEFFERSON,
And Incusands of others.
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the minority of that committee to the

the minority of that committee to the unit rule."
Senator Grady went on to argue is favor of his amendment. "I take it," said he, "that the only purpose of this convention is to assure that New York shall make its contribution to national success."

This was received with vociferous appears.

He challenged any friend of Judge l'arker to find in Tammany opposition to und lack of appreciation of that able jurist.

jurist.

"We were asked to meet the question next July." he said. "We all have in memory times when conditions changed between April and July. Moreover, we helieve this will comport better with the dignity of the chief judge of the Court of Appeals. An instructed delegation is never an edifying sight. It usually carries very little weight to favor a candidate because you were ordered to do so. How much better to act upon the basis of mature and conscientious judgment."

McCarren Supports Platform.

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Benator McCarren then took up the cudgels for the other side. He began by anying that the smallest boy in the gallery did not believe a word that Senator Grady had said.

Instantly pandemonium broke loose. Mingled cheers and hisses rose and felfor fully two minutes, before Senator McCarren could proceed.

"Senator Grady does not believe what he said himself," Senator McCarren wonton. "He has told you that an instructed delegation is not always a good thing. Instructions to delegate in 1894 secured the nomination of Grover Cleveland, in 1898 an instructed delegation secured his gation secured the your secured the secured the secured the secured the vote of the gation secured the your secured the your

issa an instructed delegation secured my renomination; in 1900 an instructed delegation secured the voic of the delegation secured the voic of the delegation from New York in favor William J. Bryan, so that I can only say to you here as delegates that no true friend of Judge Parker will have the biformation go forth from here to-night that New York has failed to instruct its delegates to St, Louis, "Senator Grady has told you that something may occur between now and July. Nothing will occur to make Judge Alton B. Parker any less the favorable candidate than he is now. As the friend of Judge Parker we must enlighten the other States of the United States that the Democracy of the State of New York either by unanimous or majority vote has expressed liself in favor of the election of the only available candidate that the United States has to-day."

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran followed in a ringing speech.

Cockran Speaks in Vain.

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Mr. Cockran argued that the instructions were given the "inevitable, and the deduction will be that the Democratic party cannot agree on anything; that it had adopted but a series of platitudes and then proceeded to raise a candidate who would stand for anything or nothing. "Now the minority," he exclaimed, "has a higher opinion of Judge Parker than those gentlemen who profess to be his friends seem to entertain. We believe that on his record he may be, and very likely will be, the strongest man that the convention can nominate. We don't believe that we should load down Judge Parker with the political hopes and aspirations of any man or set of men. We believe that in our minority report we have given reasons why, if conditions do not change, he should be nominated by the convention at St. Louis."

Senator Hill arose in the Albany delegation amid wild cheering, and suggested that the vote be taken by counties. This was agreed to. The New York amendment was lost by a vote of 149 ayes and 301 noes. The platform as originally reported was adopted by a viva voce vote the list of delegates, alternates and electors was read and adopted, and the new State committee was announced.

A resolution was adopted that the State committee was announced.

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A resolution was adopted that the State committee he authorized to fill any and all yacancies that may occur in the list of presidential electors and electors-atlarge.

At 10:30 P. M. the convention adjourned

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HEARST WEAKENING.

Followers Trying to Promote Sentiment Against Instruction.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Since it has become apparent to the Hearst boomers that their candidate's cause is growing less and less as the national convention approaches, it has developed that they are doing all they can to promote sentiment against the instruction of delegates from the States to St. Louis, This idea is estensibly based upon a profession of notion that an uninstructed delegation will afford a chance for the nomination of a southern man for Prosident. The Hearstiles say that if Hearst is not chosen, it will certainly not be Parker. Nevertheless amons southern members of Congress this talk of a southern man is looked upon as the sheerest pretense.

A consequence has been the development of a general sentiment among southern representatives that their States ought now to insist upon instructions straight out for Judge Parker in view of the unvaried sentiment of the majority of the Democratis in he States for his nomination.

Senator Carmack, who favors straight instructions for Parker, leaves for Ten-

is nomination.

Senator Carmack, who favors straight instructions for Parker, leaves for Tennessee to-morrow to urge that idea upon the Democratic leaders for the Cennessee convention which selects delegates to St. Louis.

The managing editor of Hearst's New York American, a former Tennessean, has just been in that State workins in the cause of his employer, and for au uninstructed delegation. Hearst, it is plain, hopes to make an impression upon the unipstructed delegates who will be at St. Louis. He is said to have a tremendous reserve fund for their entertainment.

Begged to Die.

Neidermeyer opened his eyes, and, with a leering, wan smile, exclaimed:

"Let me die, Doc. Go away and let me die. You were almost too late the first time. Now why do you try to save my life?"

A lotter written by Neidermeyer prior to the attempt at suicide was found concealed in his cot. In the letter the writer incidentally expresses repentance for his career, and he regrets leaving the few who have loved him, but chiefly tife letter is morbid glorification of the writer's courage and his loyalty to his kind, in contrast with Neidermeyer's associate, Gustav Marx.

The letter says:

"There are four reasons why I should take my life.

"First, because of the public boast that I cannot commit suicide while I am so

the ignorant police to folice."
The letter concludes as follows:
"It seems very pleasant to have this everlasting enjoyment of rest. I am an atheist, and do not believe in any reli-

"EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD KNOW HOW TO SHAVE."
THE RAZOR OF A GENTLEMAN IS THE



ALFRED HARMSWORTH, London. CARDINAL SATOLLI, Rome.

Clarke--Hardware,